1 December 2014

Annotated Bibliographies

Chan, S. (2008, September 3). New Rules Are Aimed at Deterring School Bullying. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from [http://cityroom.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/09/03/new-rules-are-aimed-at-deterring-schoolbullying/?module-Search&mabReward=relbias%3Ar%2C%7B%222%22%3 A%22RI%3A14%22%7D&\_r=1](http://cityroom.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/09/03/new-rules-are-aimed-at-deterring-schoolbullying/?module-Search&mabReward=relbias%3Ar%2C%7B%222%22%253%20A%22RI%3A14%22%7D&_r=1)

In this reputable article by Sewell Chan, he reports on the New York City’s school chancellor, Joel I. Klein’s announcement of a new regulation of having a certain process of report and investigation of harassment, intimidation, and bullying based on a bias. The new policy builds upon the “Respect for All” campaign, and intends to prevent bullying based on a student’s ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability in a very orderly and safe fashion. The policy requires all schools to report the incident within 24 hours, and that schools must contact families of the accused.

This source helps this project because it has to do with a policy that intends to help with the prevention of bullying. By having both students and administration involved it gives victims a more comfortable, safe, and healthier environment.

Bullying. (2014, April 22). CQ Researcher. Retrieved from <http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/>

In this report on bullying, it focuses on the question of: do new state laws adequately address bullying? Many say no because some laws are too strict or because there is not enough funding for requirements on school districts. An important fact to take from this report is the definition of bulling according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). According to the CDC, bulling among youths is defined as “any unwanted aggressive behavior(s) by another youth or group of youths who are not siblings or current dating partners that involves an observed or perceived power imbalance and is repeated multiple times or is highly likely to be repeated”. They also give the definition of cyberbullying, which is “electronic aggression…through e-mail, a chat room, instant messaging, a website, text messaging, r videos or pictures posted on websites or sent through cell phones”. Though the definition may need some work, it is reliable because it is from the CDC which is very trustworthy. There is one law in New Jersey, for example, that allows students to anonymously report cases of bullying and requires schools to document and investigate incidents. According to their data, New Jersey’s Department of Education dropped 36% in incidents of harassment, intimidation, and bullying within 2 years.

This source helps the project because it gives extremely reliable sources like the CDC and their definitions of bullying. In addition to that, the source provides statistics of New Jersey’s Department of Education’s bullying incident rate.

Cornell, G. D., & Brockenbrough, K. (2004). Identification of Bullies and Victims. *Journal of School Violence*, 3:2-3, 63-87, DOI: 10.1300/J202v03n02\_05

In this scholarly journal article, it focuses on a study that compared self, peer, and teacher identification of bully and bully victims in a small sample size of middle school students. As a result of this study, there was poor correspondence between self-reports and reports made by peers or teachers, but a much more consistent agreement between peers and teachers in identifying the bullies and victims of bullying. In response to these results, a concern is raised about the reliance of self reports of bullying and bully victimization.

For the project, this study can be referred to make a stand on one side of an issue. The study itself states that this study does not make the assumption that *all* self-reports of bulling or victimization of bullying is invalid, but more so raise the question/concern of the validity of self-ports. There are many confounding variables within the study itself and the small sample size of 416 students, but it still does raise the concern.

Yoon, J., Sulkowski, L. M., & Bauman, A. S. (2014). Teacher’s Responses to Bullying Incidents: Effects of Teacher Characteristics and Contexts. *Journal of School Violence*. DOI:10.1080/15388220.2014.963592

In this scholarly journal article, it focuses on a study that investigated teacher responses to bullying incidents and if variables such as whether the bullying was physical or verbal, or if gender or ethnicity, a perceived hostile climate, or childhood experiences had an effect on the discipline that was given to the bully. As a result of this study, teachers were more likely to discipline bullies and teach victims social skills if the bulling was physical rather than verbal. The teachers were less likely discipline bullies of a different ethnicity of their own, and more willing to help victims if their gender was the same.

Within this study, important facts are addressed. A teacher has a very important role in bullying. Of course this does not represent the population as a whole, but in one study more than 50% of students said that they believe a teacher getting involved in the situation makes it worse. Another interesting fact is that more than likely teachers who witness physical bullying will be reported compared to verbal bullying. However, emotional pain can be just as worse as physical pain or maybe even more.

For this project, this study can be useful because it displays just how important a teacher’s role in bullying can have and whether or not they can use that rule effectively or not.

Belkin, L. (2009, April 7). Being Bullied Can Make Kids Stronger. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://parenting.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/04/07/being-bullied-can-make-kids-stronger/?module=Search&mabReward=relbias%3Ar%2C%7B%222%22%3A%22RI%3A14%22%7D>

In this opinion article, a mother of a 2nd grade boy, sent in a very concerned message stating that her son was being bullied. According to Nancy Prisby, a social worker and parenting coach said, “if handled well, [bullying] can be a way to help a child grow stronger.” The advice that Prisby gives suggests that children who are bullied at such a young age may be good for them because they are allowed to feel that emotional pain and the parent’s are able to help.

This will help with the project by giving an opinion of how bullying can make a child stronger, however, it will be able to help us come up with a counter argument because I do not believe that it can and especially with Prisby’s reasoning, that may only be in a very restricted situation. But more than likely this is not something that can help a child, especially if the child cannot open up to any authoritative figure, or even their own parent.